Sentiment in Favor of Irrigation on the Increase in Nebraska.

ERTILE ACRES THAT CAN BE RECLAIMED

Something About the Culbertson Ditch-Early Agitation of Irrigation and the Results that Have Been Accomplished.

CULBERTSON, Neb., Feb. 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Many people in our own and foreign lands are discussing the merits and demerits of a Corinth and Panama canal and other large and important undertakings which promise increased advantages and multiplicity of wealth to the nations and individuals who are pushing the construction. Why then should it not prove profitable to enter into the examination and discussion of enterprises that are calculated to build up our home interests. increase our wealth and be of practical and lasting benefit to the people of this com-

monwealth? It is an oft repeated expression that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where none grew before is a benefactor to his race. An examination of the history of Egypt and the valley of the Nile will convince the most skeptical that more than 3,000 years ago the science of that early age made it possible to reap an abundant har-vest where vegetable life did not exist before the advent of irrigation.

There has been existing in the minds of the inhabitants of the eastern and middle states a popular theory and an erroneous but established idea that the presence of irrigation in a locality was equal to the assertion that vegetation could not be produced without the aid of irrigation, which has done much to retard its progress in states between the Missouri valley and the Rocky mountain range.

The subject properly deserves to be divided into two separate and distinct divisions, the arid region, a country where irrigation is absolutely necessary for the pro-duction of agriculture, and the semi-arid region, or that bordering on the arid re-gion, where sufficient moisture falls to raise the ordinary yield of agriculture, but where it can never reach the highest state of cultivated excellence and bring forth its largest capable return without the aid of irrigation. The thoughtless reader and uninterested public confound the two ideas, which causes settlers in the semi-arid region advocating irrigation to be looked upon as endeavoring to depreciate the resources and do damage to the country in which they live. Ne braska has proven no exception to the general rule. Such a condition existed in this locality to a marked degree, and while Colorado has been enjoying the prosperity and benefits of irrigation, Nebraska, her sister

state, has been groping along in the dark, bound by a popular prejudice and erroneous Western Nebraska, lying as does in the extreme eastern portion of the semi-arid region and having an annual rainfall of twenty inches, has been successful as an agricultural country, as attested by the fact that many a poor man came west, located on government land and following the occupation of farming depending upon the natural rain fall, has in a comparatively short time, by frugality, industry and economy, been enabled to improve his farm, building a good frame house and substanwith money derived from the product of his farm.

But how much more might they have been successful, their barns filled to overflowing with golden grain, had they but taken advantage of the science of irrigation and followed in the path proven highly successful by experience of the Mormons and the operations of antiquity. The first that is known of irrigation in

Nebraska, to the general public, dates in the year 1890. It is claimed upon the part of the people of Culbertson and the projectors of her irrigation ditch that she sus-tains the same relation to irrigation in Nebraska as Salt Lake sustains to the country in her domain. And it is generally conceded that while there might have been a few small private ditches, which covered small tracts of valley land, before the commencement of the Culbertson ditch, Culbertson was the first community to brave the storm of popular disapproval, commence the agitation of the subject and inaugurate construction of a tude which promised to cover and supply with water the broad divide. Having proved an important factor and the stepping stone to extensive irrigation in Ne-braska, a history of the Culbertson ditch and a description of the same will no doubt prove interesting to the thousands of readers of The Bee, and of possible value to the many localities now contemplating the build-

ing of irrigation ditches. The sentiment favoring irrigation in Nebraska was of spontaneous growth. In the early spring or the winter of 1890 a spark was discovered in the vicinity of Culbertson favoring irrigation, and so rapidly did it in-crease in size and influence that public attention became centered upon the subject. and an investigation made apparent that in localities having twice the rainfall of western Nebraska irrigation would prove profita-ble, because its presence would guarantee because its presence would guarantee moisture the very moment it was needed and enable formers to raise larger yield per acre of a more perfect and superior quality than is possible depending upon the uncertainties of the natural rainfall.

The agitation of the question and the inrestigation which followed was productive of almost an unanimous desire to acquire the neans of irrigation, which resulted in a preliminary survey being made from the north bank of the Frenchman river, near Palisade, Culbertson, and thence and east to the west line of Red Willow county, which revealed the fact that it was possible to build a canal which would supply with irrigation 30,000 acres in the vicinity of

The pioneers of the scheme did not receive any encouragement from other committees but on the other hand received some criticism, the result of prejudice and misguided opinion, but nothing daunts the enterprising spirit of the west, which causes towns to be uilt in a day and cities of the cosmopolitan class in a year. The precinct in which Culbertson is located voted bonds in the sum of \$18,000 in aid of the canal, and local funds were pledged and used in the construction of C. J. Jones, known as Buffalo Jones, was

engaged to construct and complete the canal, and work was commenced in earnest. After the construction was under good headway the entire plant was sold to the Culbertson Irrigation and Water Power company, composed of W. L. Matson, president of the Security Company of Hartford, Banker Abbe of that city; General Manager Holdrege of the B. & M railroad, and Lawyer F. I. Foss of Crete, Neb., who have pushed the con struction from that time until the present expending the enormous sum of \$250,000 and naking of the Culbertson 6-tch one of the est east of the Rocky mountains.

In the description of the Culbertson ditch. it shall be my purpose to give as full and correct a description as could be obtained by a personal inspection, in summer time, the thoughts and meditative results that would naturally come to a person driv-ing along the line of the canal.

The water is taken from the Frenchman river, a stream having a fall of ten feet to the mile, whose volume is perpetual, never failing and exceeds in the dryest time more than 300 cubic feet per second, and in the estimation of Prof. L. E. Hicks, who has made a personal inspetion for scientific purposes, is worth to the residents under the litch as an irrigating medium \$500,000 an-

water is diverted from its natural bed by means of a head gate of large dimensions and substantial construction, being 100 wide, with ten spans of ten feet each, built of solid and massive timbers, upon a foundation of piling, strengthened and made solid by large quantities of rock filled in around the piling, adding materially to stability and constituting a head gate of such proportions and dimensions as to withstand the floods of many summers and remain a solid foundation and permanent actor in the construction of the Culbertson

Leaving behind the head gate and to the

IT IS A POPULAR SUBJECT feet wide and five feet deep winds through and threatening a character as to constitute a technical assault, or so contempts the valley a perfect river in itself, flowing tute a technical assault, or so contempts gently yet steadily, having a fall of two your as to suggest defamation of character feet to the mile, and crossing the Stinking it will be next to impossible to prove that it water stream a mile below, by means of a was either of these kinds of wink. It might large flume which resembles to the tourist and visitor a railroad bridge and is so arranged with a waste gate on the side which permits the surplus water to fall where it may again find its way into its natural bed. Attaining a good volume of sufficient head and force to send the water through the capal with the required velocity, at the Stinking water flume the ditch is reduced in dimensions to twenty-five feet wide on the bottom and four feet deep (and a fall of a foot and a half to the mile) with the exception of where it travels through the hills that closely line the bank of the river, where through banks of clay and solid beds of rock the banks attain eighteen

solid beds of rock the banks attain eighteen to twenty feet in height, thus permitting the canal to pass through on water line and reach the second bottom of the valley, where it begins its mission of dispensing water to the thirsty soil.

Running across a plateau for two miles the canal at length approaches the bank of Lone Tree canyon, 200 feet wide and thirty feet deep, but a flume from bank to bank enables the water to cross rapidly suspended in mid-air, where failing from the suspended in mid-air, where falling from the waste weir the surplus water strikes a bed of rock in the bottom of the canyon, where ds in sparkling spray, glistening n the Nebraska sunshine.

Passing comfortable farm houses, meeting coasionally the sod house to relic of homestead days), coursing through groves of trees, with the beautiful valley below, and stretching out for higher ground, the canal stops abruptly at the bank of Fish canyon, which is 600 feet wide and thirty feet deep, but skillful engineering and money enables the water to be carried across the canyon by means of the indispensable flume, built of hard pine timbers, upon hard wood butts, carefully braced and bolted, with a box ten feet wide and four feet deep, made of two-inch plank, which conveys the water to its artificial bed on the opposite side as easily and successfully as if it were flowing in its

Here large bluffs arise towering toward the heavens, and in their strength and massive proportions defy the onward march of the artificial river, but at this age such obstrucartificial river, but at this age such obstitu-tions do not long remain where capital is ready and practical engineers are in charge, and two cuts, one 1,000 feet long and seventy-five feet deep and another 400 feet long and sixty feet deep, permit the water to flow uninterruptedly forward, distributing to the farmers the greatest fertilizer of the age, bringing through its bed a commodity which insures prosperity and brings happi-ness and contentment with its presence. The history of the crystalization of the sentiment favoring irrigation at Culbertson

is but a similar repetition of the experience of many other localities. The growth of irri gation in Nebraska is not unlike or materi ally different in its progress (except in point of time) from other states and territories. The growth of gentlment favoring irrigation in the past three years has been fully justified by practical results. The government after thorough investigation makes the statement that on the barren desert with irrigation the yield of agricultural products will be twice the amount that is possible in the humid region without irrigation, and that on vegetables the yield will exceed from five to ten times the best results obtainable in the

rainbelt states.

The sentiment favoring irrigation is march ing on. No locality or country is free from the destructive results occasioned by lack of rainfall. The experience of Germany the past season should prove an object lesson from which a valuable conclusion on the subject of irrigation can be drawn. Florida, having the greatest rainfall of any state, has joined the van and identified herself with irrigation

WHY MARRIAGE IS DECLINING.

A Really Good Reason is Given at Last by

Grant Allen. Mr. Grant Allen, in what he is pleased to call "A Philosophic View of the Marriage Question," undertakes to explain why marriage is less common today than it was a

"Thirty or forty years ago," he says 'young men used to rush by blind instinct into the tolls of matrimony-because they couldn't help themselves. Today they shillyshally, they pick and choose, they discuss, they criticise, they say foolish things about the club and the flat and the cost of living. They believe in Malthus. Fancy a young man who believes in Malthus! But they don't marry, and it is because they are les of young men than formerly. in confinement seldom propagate their kind Only a few caged birds will continue their species. Whatever upsets the balance of the organism in an individual or a race tends first of all to affect the rate of reproduction Civilize the red man and he begins to de

crease at once in numbers.

"Is not the same thing true of us? Civili zation and its works have come too quickly upon us. The strain and stress of corre lating and co-ordinating the world we live in are getting too much for us. Railways telegraphs, the latest edition, have playe havoc at last with our nervous systems. are always on the stretch, rushing and tear ing perpetually. We bolt our breakfast, w catch the train or 'bus by the skin of our teeth. The tape clicks perpetually in our ears the last quotation in Eries, the telephone rings us up at inconven-ient moments. Something is always happening somewhere to disturb our equa-Life is one turmoil of excitement le. Financially, 'tis a series of dissolving views; personally, 'tis a rush; socially, 'tis a mosiac of deftly fitted engagements. Drop out one piece and you can never replace it. You are full next can never replace it. You are full next week from Monday to Saturday—business all day, what calls itself pleasure (save the mark!) all evening. Poor old Leisure is We hurry and scurry and flurr dead. eternally. till night, then dress and dine; one whirl of excitement from night till morning, a snap of troubled sleep, and again de capo. Not an hour, not a minute we can call our own

"The first generation after Stephenson and the Rocket pulled through with it somehor They inherited the sound constitutions of the men who sat on rustic seats in the gardens of the twenties. The second generation-that's you and me-felt the strain of it more severely. New machines had come in to make life still more complicated, telegrams Bell and Edison, submarine cables, evening papers, perturbations pouring in from a sides incessantly; the suburbs growing, th hubbub increasing, metropolitan railways trams, bicycles innumerable; but we stil endured and presented the world all the same with a third generation. That third generation—ah, me' there comes the pity of One fancles the impulse to marry seems to have died out most in the claswhere the strain and stress are greatest. don't think young men of that class toda; have the same feelings toward women of their sort as formerly. With certain classes and sort as formerly. With certain classes and in certain places a primitive instinct of our race has weakened. The present crisis in the marriage market is due not to clubs or the comfort of bachelor quarters, but to the culminative effect of nervous over-excite-

ment. THE PERILS OF WINKING.

A Difficult Question Agitated in a New

Jersey Town. A dispatch from Mount Holly, N. J., says: The question as to whether it is a misdemeanor to wink at a pretty girl in church will probably be decided in a few days by a local justice of the peace, who issued a warrant for the arrest of a young man 19 years old charged with the offense mentioned on Sunday at the Baptist church. The young whom the wink was directed resented it, and as a result one of the elders entered a complaint against the young man was arraigned and ordered to pay of \$10 or go to jail. He demanded a hear-ing and claimed that the wink was involun-The justice is holding the matter

under advisement."
Ten dollars, says the Baltimore Sun, rather a high price to pay for a single wink, even when it is a wink of the most satisfaccharacter and is thoroughly cated by the party of the second part. the winker, however, does not reciprocate, but is, on the contrary, offended by the ac tion of the winker, it seems rather hard to put so high a tariff upon an unsuccessful Apart from this equitable ensideration, it will in the nature of things be extremely difficult to convict the young man in question of any offense known to the law. Even if it be conceded right, the Frenchman river, the canal fifty | that a wink may be of ac feroclous

have been a sentimental wink, an admiring wink, a warning wink or a score of other sorts of winks known to the skillful winker Look Much Petter.

Snow, Church & Co. Find the Improvement for Last Week Decidedly Marked-What Local Dealers Report -Market News.

cillingly charming. Probably the best way to dispose of the case would be by an admonition to the young man and a suggestion to the young woman somewhat to the following effect: "Young man, do not wink in church, acci-dentally or otherwise, but if you do wink be sure of your winker before you go ahead. Young woman, do not be too ready to im-

Precisely to what class of winks this par-ticular wink belonged could not be deter-

mined even by an expert testimony, even if winking experts differ from each other as

radically in their opinions as medical and other experts always do. If, as the young

man solemnly declares, the wink was wholly

was of a beinous and diabolical apppearance, and had a disastrous and deadly af-

fect upon the young lady's peace of mind. Considered from this standpoint, the ver-

dict would have to be simply accidental or

course a handsome young man ought not to

involuntary, he cannot be heavily ished, even if it be decided that the

involuntary womanslaughter,

agine winks or to take them to yourself. And if you do not want to be winked at do not look at winking young men." Beware of imitations. Take no "just as that you get the genuine Dr.

Bull's Cough Syrup, the peerless specific. MAKING CORKSCREWS.

An Industry Which Hard Times Has Not Hard times have made no difference with

the corkscrew. More of them than ever were turned out during the past year, Newark, N. J., is the birthplace of most of the corkscrews of the world. Hence this is a good spot to get statistics on the subject, writes a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat. That anything interesting can be said about the abiquitous bottle-opener may seem funny, but it is true, all the same. When it is stated that one firm in New

same.

When it is stated that one firm in Newark alone made 160,000,000 corkscrews last year the size and importance of the industry will be understood. This beats the record. The Wilson bill isn't supposed to disturb the traffle in the least. It is hard to see just what is done with all the corkscrews that are manufactured every twelve months. There must be a tremendous lot of them broken and lost. The fact that the last year's yield of the useful little instrument was big enough to supply every voter on the globe with one and leave enough over to supply the advocates of woman suffrage is proof of the statement.

The average length of the corkscrew is three inches. If the corkscrews turned on the market by one firm in 1893 could be laid length to length they would have extended from New York to San Francisco, would have spanned the broad Pacific ocean and reached half way across the kingdom of Japan. If all these cork-pullers could be melted into one big screw, some mythical Colossus could pull the cork from the surface of the earth and set the geysers spouting and the volcanoes crupting from the interior of the globe. This, be it remembered, Colossus could pull the cork from the surface of the earth and set the geysers spouting and the volcanoes erupting from the interior of the globe. This, be it remembered, was the work of only one establishment. If all the new corkscrews of 1833 could be numbered they would doubtless be sufficient to supply every linhabitant of this handsome sphere with one of the articles. It required nearly 100 men simply to twist the screws for the 160,000,000. These men worked full time, too, and every day of the year, except Sundays and holidays. It took a number more bands to make the wooden and other styles of handles. There are nearly lifty varieties of corkscrews in the market. Among them are the ring handle, steel wire screws for demijohns and large bottles; the folding screw and the broad wire handle screw. Several years ago an ice pick and cigar-box opener was made with a screw concealed in the steel tube handle. The tube can be slipped off and the ice pick forms the handle of the screw. Another novelty has a brush in the handle, so that the waiter in the restaurant is not obliged to run his finger around the inside of the neck of a wine bottle in order to remove the particles of cork and dust. For champagne bottles a screw is made with a blade cut in one end of the handle to cut the twine around the cork. Another handle contains both the blade and brush, The power corkscrew is an inglorious and popular a ran ement, which sives the knees

handle contains both the blade and brush. The power corkscrew is an inglorious and popular a renjement, which sives the knees and arms from a tussle with an obstinate cork. A cone of steel fits over the neck of the bottle, and the screw draws the cork while the cone presses on the bottle.

Cheap noveltles out of twisted whre have also been invented and patented by those in the corkscrew trade. The spiral thurse-screw is one of these. It can be pushed into a board and easily removed after serving as a temporary hat rack. It can be purphased for \$1 a gross and retails at 5

into a board and easily removed after serving as a temporary hat rack. It can be purchased for \$1 a gross and retails at 5 cents. Spiral paper hooks, wall hooks, had and coat racks, spiral pretine halls, spiral carpet tacks and stair buttons, card suspenders and holders, bill files, soap holders pickle forks, toesting and vegetable forks, and spiral shoe button hooks are also manufactured here in Newark. There is also a and spiral shoe button hooks are also manu-factured here in Newark. There is also a left-handed corkscrew. The original was made for a left-handed bartender, and it has taken immensely. Another Newark firm turns out over 300,000 pocket corkscrews

has taken immensely. Another Newark firm turns out over 300,000 pocket corkscrews every year.

The query has already been raised as to what becomes of all the corkscrews. Of course, loss and breakage cuts orde a figure. Large New York restaurants, like Delmonico's. Hoffman house and Hotel Brunswick, buy corkscrews direct from the Newark makers, and they zet hundreds at a time. It is no unusual thing for big hardware houses in 1905ton, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and the large western cities to order 10,000 ork-pullers at a time. If the corkscrew is a good barometer of intemperance, the prohibitionists have cause for alarm. If one firm finds a market for 160,000,000 a year, how many bottles do these corkscrews help uncork? Certainly, on an average, one corkscrew will open at least a dozen bottles before its working days are over. If this is good reasoning, then the Newark firm referred to furnished material last year for the opening and imbibling of over 990,000,000 bottles of one sort or another. Just think of 1,000,000,000 bottles a year, and all opened by corkscrews made by one firm, and that a concern in a state famous for its applefack. Really it looks as though the temperance people were neglecting their duty in not making war on the corkscrew. A erance people were neglecting their duty n not making war on the corkscrew. A orkscrew crusade is now in order.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Saive cures sores. ELECTRIC NOTES-

Work on the new Atlantic cable between Novin Scotia and the Irish coast will be begun May 1. The cable will be 2,200 miles

The cost of horse power generated by steam is about \$25 per year; but horse power delivered at Buffalo, or at any point within a radius of fifteen miles from great water power dynamos at Niagara, will be sold at a price not to exceed \$12 per

year. In the bill introduced in the New York assembly to regulate telephone charges th following rentals for telephones are New York \$78, Brooklyn \$66, in cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 \$48, in cities of from 20,000 to 100,000 \$36, in cities of from 8,00 to 20,000 \$30, and in all other places \$27.

A Cincinnati inventor, Dr. Von Dolcke lisions on railroads in which electric storage batteries play the principal part. The com-plete details of the system have not been published, as the patents for the device have not been secured yet, but an outlin of the plan is as follows: The entire road is to be divided into sections of 500 feet to a half a mile each. Wires are to be connected with the flange of the rail at certain points from telegraph poles that stand along a road. In this way the inventor proposes that every road that want prevent collisions shall fix its tracks Every engine on the road is to be provided with a storage battery. When one en-gine is on the track the circuit is open. but if a following or approaching train comes within the 500 feet or half mile sec-tion the circuit for each battery is cosed, and the result is that a torpedo on each cab explodes and warns the engineer of danger. If by any chance the engineer is sleepy and does not hear the dis-charge, the battery, in a limited time, works a wire that reverses the lever and stops the train. As an earnest of what th invention will do, it is proposed to start two engines heading toward each other let them try to approach. Dr. Von Dolcke says that they will come to a standstill be-fore any damage is done. He says experienced railroad men have told him that a train going forty miles an hour can be stopped in 300 feet, and he proposes to be safe and put the limit at 500 or perhaps half mile. Some of the details of his in vention the doctor would not give out, bu he says he will explain everything when papers arrive and he feels that he !

De Witt's Hazel salve cures alles.

BRIGHTENING UP VERY FAST

Business Prospects in Omaha and Nebraska

WARM WEATHER HAS THE DESIRED EFFECT

Albert Andriano, representing Snow, Church & Co's. mercantile agency, says:

"The warmer weather of the past week has had the expected good effect on business and I am much gratified to see my predictions verified in the decided change for the better. It is, of course, unreasonable to expect a large increase in trade as the result of a few warm days, and in many lines there is no appreciable improvement in the amount of trade, but jobbers all agree that the continued warm weather of the last week has done much to stimulate business, and in many lines there is a decided change for the better. Retailers and jobbers appear muc encouraged and are inclined to take a more hopeful view of the attuation. The generatone is undoubtedly firmer and with continued fair weather a marked revival of affairs may be looked for in all branches of trade. Clearings show an increase over pre-vious weeks and collections are easier.

"A number of Omaha jobbers are invading new territory, extending their largely in lowa, and the results thus far are

very satisfactory, with a good prospect for an increased trade in the future. "Boot and shoe men report a decided in-crease in trade. Although dealers are buying conservatively and orders are generally small, they are more numerous, and the result is better than was expected under existing circumstances. This is owing largely to the fact that dealers have run down or size, and must fill in to meet the demands of their patrons. A large number of Ne braska retailers who have heretofore pur chased the bulk of their goods in the east are now buying more freely in Omaha. prepared to order as liberally as in past in small lots from the nearest jobbing cen ter, and Omaha is profiting by the result Local jobbers are taking every advantag of these circumstances to satisfy and hold this trade, and no doubt many dealers who have heretofore bought largely in the east will in the future favor Omaha to a greater

or less extent. "The dry goods trade makes an equally good showing and many dealers who in the past have favored Omaha jobbers with only a slight share of their trade and even some who never bought before are beginning to send their orders this way. Trade in this line, which is usually at its best in January and February, was very much depressed during the same period this year, but the last few days of February and the beginning of March show up so well that jobbers are now of the opinion that unless there is a cessation of activity the aggregate of the first three months of '94 will compare very favorably with previous years.

"In agricultural implements much the same prediction is made as in the lines above mentioned, in that the first order trade, or contracts will be small, while the second order trade will be large. This is just the reverse of the usual order of affairs n this line. Last year, for instance, when very indication favored good business, contracts were unusually large and as the depression gradually settled on the country, orders fell off. A number of firms in this line will this year do their business largely on what is termed number two contracts protecting their accounts with farmers' notes hus enabling them to extend a larger line of credit at less risk.

"The prospects with the furniture trade seem equally bright, especially with the man-

"In summing up the situation it may be said that although the prospect is brightening it is as yet largely a prospect. Of course, the last week's improved weather counts for something, but the continuation of this condition of affairs depends to a great extent on bad days in March and a little rough weather would do no harm, but an early spring and the prevalence of fair weather is absolutely necessary to a steady revival of business. The general improvement during the past week the result of the warm weather, made itself so apparent that this deduction admits of little doubt. Country roads have been in such condition that farmers are little in clined to come to town, but a few more days of warm weather will dry them sufficiently for easy driving, and the inevitable result will be an improved trade for country mer-

chants. "Jobbers have long since given up hope of a large spring trade, and a gradual improvein the situation is all that can be for. Under the most favorable cirhoped for. cumstances the business of the first half of '94 will fall much short of that of the same months of previous years. But, with a mod erate spring trade and a steady improve ment of business, merchants will again gain confidence and matters throughout the country will once more assume that firm tone consistent with a prosperous condition of affairs."

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Features of the Trading and the Closing Prices of Saturday. CHICAGO, March 3.-Wheat was strong

at the start, but weakened and closed at the lower for May. The prospects of a cold wave caused buying at the opening, but it was met by free sales. This and larger northwestern receipts, easier cables and the mild and balmy weather, with a continuation of the selling, caused a %c decline, May closing at the bottom. May corn is %c lower, and May oats %c lower, out provisions refused to share in the weakness of the grain markets and closed higher all around. May wheat, which closed yesterday at 60c

old, started at 60% c on the prospects of a cold wave, but after some active trading for a few minutes, it started on a decline which lasted during the first hour and had by that time worked away %c from the opening, 59% becoming current for a moment or two before any noteworthy rally occurred. The very liberal exports of the week, amounting to 2,972,000 bu, in wheat, and flour from both coasts, did not have any nore than a very transitory effect upon the wheat market at the opening. The weather is of the most promising character whatever it may have in store for the future and the foreign markets still withhold encourage ment to shippers. Liverpool was quoted quiet at %d decline in the price of futures The northwestern receipts were from a bull point discouragingly liberal. Minneapo is reported 268 cars and Duluth 94, or 362 A year ago these two places reported 384 cars. Chicago received only 46 cars compared with 201 last year. New York wired that foreigners were sellers of wheat there at the opening and here Schwartz-Dupee and other private houses were loaded with selling orders from the outside and swamped the people in unloading them, who were provided with orders to buy. W. R. Linn let go freely and among the local crowd the decline which followed a slight firmness at the opening was called "a Linn." Trading was lively for half an hour. After recovering to 59% on a little buying there was a return of weakness and on the next slump there were plenty of sellers at 50%c, with some transac-tions at 1-16c less. The closing quotation was at the bottom figures of the day.

In corn there was a very moderate trade, noteworthy transactions occurring outside of a fairly good buying by one of the houses which sold quite freely on yesterhouses which sold quite freely on yester-day's advance. An easier feeling prevailed and prices ruled lower. The receipts today were large and the weather fine and liberal arrivals are expected Monday and Tuesday together with the action of wheat. caused prices to recode from 4c to 4c from the opening prices. The market afterward rallied a fraction and closed with May but %c from the bottom.

There was an easier feeling in oats, with

a moderate trade. The decline of from 150 to 150 was due mainly to sympathy with wheat and corn, as the pressure to sell was not large. May closed at the bottom figures

Provisions opened strong and higher for pork and ribs and steady and unchanged for

fard on much lighter receipts of hogs at the sards than estimated. The weakness developed two weeks and that advance was all lest. HOW CODY WHIPPED HIS MEN yards than estimated. The weakness developed in wheat caused a decline, with the gain at the opening lost. It was also contributed to on some selling of pork by one of the packing institutions and the unleading of some long stuff by Helmhelz. A steady feeling was subsequently afforded the market, particularly in the interest of the packing company, but there was very little trad-ing. A little casiness was developed shortly before the end of the session, the market closing steady, however, for pork and lard and firm for ribs. Compared with last night,

May pork is 25ge higher, May lard 25ge higher and May ribs 75ge higher.
Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 550 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, The leading futures ranged as follows:

Arthren	Орен.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2 March May July	58 601 62	58 6014 62	57% 59%0 % 61%	578 505 613(6)5
Corn No. 2 March May July Onts No. 2	36% 37% 37%	34% 36% 37%	31436 200361136 3736	34% 36% 37% 97%
March May July Perk per bbi	284 204 28	20% 0.7s 20% 0.7s 28	20%cc34 28	20% (28%) 20% (28%)
Mny July Lard 100 lbs	11 80 11 90	11 85%	11 70 11 85	11 774
March May July Short Ribs	6 95 ³⁴	7 00 6 95	6 19736 6 190	7 023 7 00 6 923
May	(f 12%) (i 12%)	0 15	6 07%	6 15

white, 20% quality, RYE-No. 2, 46, BARLEY-Nominal, No. 2, 44952c; No. 4, 4292

e, FLAX SEED—No. 1, \$1,3664.37, TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$1.15, PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$11.459 1.70, Lard, per 100 fbs., \$7,6067.025, Short rits ides (bose), \$6,193.615, Pry saited shoulders boxed), \$6,2576.50; short clear sides (boxed), WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per mal-

SUGARS-Cut. loaf, unchanged. The following were the receipts and shipments On the Produce exchange toddy the butter may ket was dull; creamery, Barzle; dairy, 149/200 Eggs, weak; strictly fresh, 180.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Receipts at the Local Yards Show a Rather Peculiar Condition.

SATURDAY, March 3. Receipts for the past week show a moderite increase as compared with last week. Compared with the same week last year cattle and sheep show a considerable de-

crease, while the run of hogs has more than doubled. The figures are as follows: Receipts this week..... 22,365 120,324 114,280 78,024 231,604 199,199 329,006 Another very unsatisfactory week in the cattle trade has passed into history. Prices have not gone any lower than the previous, that was hardly possible, but that is about the best that can be said of the trade. There has been no change either in receipts or general conditions and what is nore there is no prospect of any immediate

change. Killers are pursuing the same hand to mouth policy necessitated by the very restricted consumptive demand and for this reason on any marked decrease in receipts prices brace up, but as quickly weaken on any appearance of large or even normal supplies. There were instances of this kind during the past week, but for the most part the market dragged along with prices at the lowest point in over three years. Shippers have been operating to a noderate extent, but the absence of good heavy cattle and the unfavorable conditions prevailing east have made the speculative lement very conservative. The scarcity of good heavy cattle, a very unusual circumstance at this season of the year, is generally accounted for by the fact that on acunt of the ruinously low prices for fa-

cattle feeders became disgusted or else could not get the usual and necessary accommo at the banks and marketed their stock long before maturity. IT WAS DISAPPOINTING. After the active, firmer markets of the

past two days, the heavy receipts and slow market today were the more keenly felt by dealers. There were considerably over 100 loads on sale, and some improvement was noticeable in the general quality of the ings, the proportion of pretty well fatted iteers being somewhat larger than c of late. The receipts were about 800 heavier than a week ago, and more than that, much heavier than dealers were expecting. Buyers wants were rather restricted, and as the offerings were ample they took their time. Really desirable beeves, on which killers and shippers came in competition, sold steady in some cases stronger, but in most case the market was a shade easier than Friday while common and inferior stock sold 50 to 10c lower. There was little life and no snap to the trade, but a very fair, although rather late, clearance was effected.

The cow market was also slow and weak There were about thirty loads on sale and buyers did not rush out after them. Sellers were generally glad to get steady prices, but as a rule they had to take less. The superabundance of cheap, common steers made cow stuff look high-priced, and this made the market rather weak, Calves sold slowly at steady to easier prices and the market

for rough stock was just about steady. The stocker and feeder trade pr many peculiar features. Last fall when fat cattle were selling at good figures feeders were low and now when beef steers are down o bedrock feeders are in demand at good prices. For instance, a man bought some feeders here last fall at \$2.25, took them feeders here last rall at \$3.20, took them home and fed them nearly six months and was offered less than \$3 for the same cattle here today. There has been little change in the situation all week. Both supply and demand have been light, but prices have been firmly held. That was the condition of the market today. Good to choice feeders are nuoted at from \$3 to \$3.30; fair to good at from \$2.75 to \$3, and lighter, commoner

grades at from \$2.75 down. BIG RUN OF HOGS COMMENCED. It looks very much as if the big run of togs had commenced and it also looks as if with the increased receipts we were to have considerably lower prices. Although closing figures this week will not average much over a nickel lower than last, the general range has been from 10c to 20c lower. The old 'winter packing season' closed Wednesday and the Cincinnati Price Current says anent that occasion: "The indicated total packing for the four months of the winter season now ended is about 4,850,000, compared with 4,643,000 last year. Complete final figures may change the total somewhat The present estimate implies an increase of something over 200,000 hogs, with also some gain in average weight The notable feature of the season now closed is the relation which has existed between prices of hogs and of product. farmer has had the benefit of premium prices for his hogs incident to a season of short supplies, while the packer has con-stantly been contending against the trade depression which has discouraged specula ve interest, which fact, and the surprisingly low vaules for grain, notably have had an unfavorable influence on the provision market and prices of product have been continuously below a parity with hogs."

There has been a gr dust decrease in the weight and age of the bogs marreted this spring, and hogs are running fully twenty five pounds lighter than two months ago, al though hardly as light as a year ago at this The following table will show monthly average weight of hogs sold on this market for eight years:

Months | '94 | '93 | '92 | '91 | '90 | '89 | 88 | '87 259 941 271 249 273 287 231 21 245 238 041 238 362 273 237 231 2 246 246 245 228 264 264 232 2 246 246 246 250 250 250 237 2 248 248 218 219 260 256 268 248 248 238 229 264 256 256 256 26

During the month of February last year, the highest month in the history of the

during the next two weeks. This year the was a decline of about 30c, which was fulry steady from the opening to the close of the meath. The following table shows the average price paid for full leads of bogs on this market during February, for the yellss7, 1888, 1880, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804;

Peb.,, [1894] [892] [892] [891] [890] [889] [888] [883]

4 85 7 74 800 3 29 3 71 4 30 5 17 5 31 PRICES A LITTLE HIGHER. Dealers generally were surprised at the comparatively small supply today. Not much over 5,000 head were received or nearly 3,000 fewer than were here on last Saturday. This circumstance, together with the better tone to Chicago advices, caused a rather firmer feeling at the opening and early trading was brisk and on the basis of a 5c to 10c advance. Shippers did nothing and speculaters did next to it, but buyers for local houses were all strictly in it and at from \$4.75 to \$4.80 the novement was free. The supply lasted onger than buyers thought it would, and as soon as the very urgent orders had been filled the market flattened out badly, good logs would not bring over \$4.70, the early advance was completely lost and the market finally closed weak with a few loads still in first hands. The trading, however, was very largely at \$4.75 and \$4.80, as against \$4.55 to \$4.79 on Friday and \$4.80 to \$4.85 at the close last week.

SHEEP DULL AND WEAK Supplies of sheep have been fairly liberal and the market dull and weaker from day to day, but with only one fresh load received ouses needed them and bought them readily at good, strong prices. Fair to good natives are quetable at \$2.75@3.25; fair to good westerns, \$2.25@3.10; common and stock sheep, \$1.50@2.15; good to choice 40 to 100-lb. lambs, \$2 5 @3.75.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock-

March 3, 1894: RECEIPTS. CATFLE. | HOGS. | SHEEP. HOUSES & MLS.

Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. Head, Cars. | Head, 107 2.407 78 5.208 1 101 DISPOSITION. | CATTLE | HOGS | SHEEP Omaha Packing Co... The G. H. Hammond Co... 416 924 759 9212 517 1.018 wift & Co... the Cudahy Packing Co... 161 A. Hans.... R. Becker & Degen. Total 2.338 5.316 161

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Receipts for the Weck Much Lighter

Than Usual. CHICAGO, March 2.—This week's cattle re-ceipts foot up about 45,500 head, which is nearly 5,000 head less than for the previous week and 13,500 less than a year ago. Today's run was about 1,006 head, and everything was picked up. at full prices, though there was a weak under-tone to the market by reason of the prospect of argely increased receipts for next week,

Hog receipts for today were estimated at 15,-200 head, swelling the total for this week to 197,-900 head—a number that has been reached only once before within the last two years. One once before within the last two years. One week in January last—the week ending January 13—the arrivals were 23,774 head. Trade opened actively and at better prices than prevailed yesterday, three being an average gain of 5c per 100 lbs. Lagit hogs sold at fragm 44.85 to \$5.05 and from \$4.75 to \$5.05 was paid for heavy. Sales were principally at from \$4.26 to \$5.05.

There was a quiet and unchanged market for sheep and lambs, the former selling on a basis of from \$1.75 to \$4.09 for inferior to extra and the latter being saleable at from \$2.75 to \$4.25. Receipts were about 2.000 head, and the supply for this week amounts to nearly 70,000 head. Receipts—'attle, 1.000 head; anverse continued to the supply for the week amounts to nearly 70,000 head. The Evening Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1.000 head; shipments, 500 head; market steady to strong, values 25g 30c inglier than a week ago; prime to extra \$4.550 to \$0.00; good to choice, \$4.2504.75; others, \$3.502.00; Texans, \$2.7544.10.

HOGES Receipts, \$5.000 head; shipments, 9.000

exans, \$2.75474.10, HOGS-Receipts Texans, \$2.7594.10.
HOGS—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 9,000 head; market active and a nickel higher; rough heavy, \$4.6094.70; heavy packers, \$4.8594.90; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.8595.05; assorted light, \$5.05.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,000 head; all sold; market steady; top, \$1.1093.70; top lambs, \$4.9094.25.

Coffee Market. NEW YORK, March 2.—COFFEE — Option opened excited and advanced 29 to 25 points account of Rio stock decreasing from 252.90 to 192.000 bags, ruled moderately active ar-fosed at 5 to 10 points net advance; sales, 14.2 st year. HAVRE, March 3.-Market closed quiet at an dvance of 3146r31gf; sales, 5,000 bass; cleared from layre, 1,000 bags for New York of Brazilian

LONDON, March 3.—Market closed steady, unchanged to 6d higher.

HAMBURG, March 3.—Market closed steady, unchanged to 4pfg higher: raics, 5,000 bags.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 3.—Market quiet; No. 7, 115.85, Receipts, 7,000 bags; stock, revised, 192.660 bags.

SANTOS, March 3.—Market quiet; good average, 17, Receipts, 5,000 bags; stock, 17,000 bags; cleared from Santos, 509 bags.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS. March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3 head; shipments, 900 head; market nomina choice export steers, 44.29944.75; fair to media shipping steers, 32.0094.10; mediam butch steers, 32.00924.00; feeding steers, fair to choic 12.8593.50; good native cows and heifers, \$2.50

Kansas City Markets. KANSAS CITY, March 3 -WIJEAT-2c lower No. 2 hard, 140 Ser; No. 2 red, 586750; CORN-Firm; No. 2 mixed, 3140; No. 2 white. 0ATS-Very firm; No. 2 mixed 281,629; No. 2 hite, 291-26000. BUTTER-Weak, quiet; creamory, 196722c;

airy, 14945c. EGGS-Quiet, 125c. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 6,000 bu.; corn. none; oats. SHIPMENTS Wheat, 13.000 bu.; corn, 30,000

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANNAS CITY, March 3, CATTLE Receipts and head; shipments, 2.290 head; market stead a strong; Texas steers, 22.002.52; shippin cers, 25.0524.90; Texas and mattee cows, 11.504.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.8040.50; buths, \$2.9 3.50. HORIS-Receipts, 2.900 head; shipments, 2.100 and; market steady to strong; bulk, 44.75; savies, puckers and mixed, 41.7004.80; lights, orkers and pigs, 44.7004.80. 41.7004.80; lights, 07kers and pigs, 44.7004.80. head, shipments, 800 ad; market steady.

Duluth Wheat Market.

DULUTH, March 2 WIIILAT Lower: No. hard, cash, 60%; March 50; May, 61%; July, Salu, No. 1 northern, cash, 10%; March 50%; March 50%; May, 60%; July, 62c; No. 2 northern, cash, 63%; No. 3, 50c; Peiseted, 42%; On track No. 1 northern, to arrive, 66. Sloux City Live Stock Market. SIOUN CITY, March 2. HOSS Receipts, 500 head; shipments, none; market strong and c higher at \$4.03\sqrt{864.75}; bulk, \$4.75. CATTLE-Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 137

CATTLE-Receipts, 160 head; chipments, 177 head; market straily; feeders, 12.5671.20 year-lings, 12.5671.20 cown, 11.55671.20; bulls, 11.569 2.40; oxen, 1) 5062.75. Stock in Sight. The following are the receipts at the four principal cities Saturday, March 3.

can produce, or that money can buy,

One Round.

DETAILS FURNISHED BY AN EYE WITNESS

George T. Beck Held Buffalo Blil's Coat While He Polished Off a Couple of Persistent Assailants in a Washington Cafe.

George T. Beck of Sheridan, Wyo., is at the Paxion. Mr. Beck is a son of the ex-United States senator from Kentucky and was brought before the public a few weeks ago when Colonel Cody and Fred May had their fight at Chamberlain's in Washington. Speaking of the affair today, Mr. Beck gave the following details of that famous fistle encounter;

"The castern papers have not given a correct account of the fight. I saw the entire affair, and while I do not wish to posa for newspaper notoriety. I want to have Buffalo Bill set right before the public in this metter. In the first place, there was no woman in the case. In the second place, Cody whipped two men that night instead of one, and never ran away from Washington on account of it. There will be no duel. Both men have shaken hands and made up. Fred May knows when he has got enough. Here is the plain story: Cody, and May had a fight in New York seven years ago. Cody whipped his man. They never met again until the other day at Chamberlain. In Westington Chamberlain's in Washington, Cody and May met in the corridor. May approached Cody and accused him of taking an advantage of him in the fight seven years previous. Cody laughed and apologized. In the event ing Cody gave a dinner party at Chamberlain's. After dinner Cody and myself, who were behind the rest of the guests in leaving the dining room, met May coming down the hall. May was not drunk, as reported. He had a few drinks in him, 'tis true, but was not intoxicated in any such manner as

"May is a six-footer and weighs 225 pounds. He stepped up to Cody and repeated the same greivance that he aired in the morning in the corridor and which Cody sup-posed had been amicably adjusted. Cody, lost his patience. With the remark that he was not in the habit of apologizing every, fifteen minutes to any one, he landed his big right fist on May's neck, and the club man was knocked against the wall and felt. He renewed the attack and grabbed Cody by his

long hair. This seemed to nettle the big New braskan, and he proceeded to pummel May's face, finally knocking him down. May held on to Bill's long hair and pulled him down with him. The fight was finished on the floor. May's friends rushed to his rescue, but I stood them off and should be Cody to lick his man good and hard this time. Cody literally wiped the floor with May, and the club man squealed for mercy when he saw that none of his friends could help him out.

Then Cody and May separated. Friends of each combatant grouped around them. I mingled in the enemy's camp and heard May's friends urging him to renew hos-tilities. Tapping May on the shoulder, I told him that his friends were advising him in the wrong manner, and that it would be to his interest to shake hands with Cody, and make up. He acquiesed. So did Cody, and in a few minutes I had the giants grasping each other's hands. While they stood in this attitude, expressing mutual regret that the affair had occurred, a dude friend of May's got behind his back, patted him on the shoulder and urged him to renew the fight. Cody eved the fellow. for a moment, and the next thing I saw the flash of a fist through the air. I ! arrivals belonged to dressed beef a thul, and saw May's friend land about tent oncerns and were not on the market.

Hog receipts for today were estimated at 15.—

the mass of a fact through and about tent feet away in an attitude that resembled a crushed doughnut. May didn't renew that fight. His friend rushed down stairs and got a revolver, but he never pulled it. Cody, had intended departing from Washington the next day at 11 o'clock, but remained over, another day, for fear that some gossips might start the report that he was running away from May. Cody left for Frisco, where he will exhibit his show at the Mid-

Why is it that people use Salvation Oil? Answer: Because it is the best liniment. ,

SIR JULIAN BIFFED.

The British Minister Puts on the Glove and Does the Mitchell Act.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambas+ sador to the United States, recently joined the Columbia Athletic club of Washington, where he has since been taking boxing and fencing lessons. He has been a regular attendant at the gymnasium and has made much progress in the manly art. At present, however, he is not taking any lessons, having temperarily abandoned short time ago, says a correspondent of the New York Sun, he entered the boxing room. of the club and proceeded to go through the usual course of instruction, with Prof. Crossley as tutor. During the rests the teacher and his distinguished pupil talked over the coming Corbett and Mitchell fight. and wondered whether it would really b "pulled off" in Florida, Sir Julian, of course, expressing the belief that his countryman "Charley Mitchell, would certainly knock out "Pompadour Jim." Toward the close of the lesson the ambassador remarked: "You just fancy you are Corbett and that I aux Mitchell." The professor assented to the proposition, and as he did so Sir Julian let out his left hand and caught him a stinging

blow on the nose. "That was a beauty," said Crossley, trying to smile through the tears that filled his eyes, and as he tapped the big diplomat lightly in return. "Dan't be afraid to hit me if you can."

said Sir Julian, with a smile of confidence upon his ruddy face, and then he tapped the professor again and again on the face and neck, apparently having everything his own

Finally the professor led with his left, and Sir Julian threw up both hands to ward off the expected blow, leaving a fine opening for the professor's right. The tutor could not resist the temptation, and summoning a little extra driving power he landed his right glove squarely on the end of the British ambassador's nose. The blood flowed freely, and was wiped away by the boxing paster, who made the most profuse apolo, tes and explained that he did not mean to "hit so hard." Sir Julian accepted the explanation and the apology, but he has not put on the gloves since.



South Omaha Cattle Hogs, Sheen
South Omaha 2 407 5 208 161
Chicago 1,000 15,000 2,000
Kansas Chy 2,800 3,900 900
St Louis 3,000 1,200 900
Total 9,207 25,308 3,061
We could not improve the quality if we paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Harel Salve is the best safve that experience can produce, or that money can buy.

Certificate of Public Accounts, State of Nobraska, Lincoln, February 1, 1884. Income in the Continental Insurance commany of New York, in the state commission of the insurance laws of this state and is authorized to trunsact the business of first insurance laws of this state and is authorized to trunsact the day and year above written. EUGENE MOOHE.

Auditor of Public Accounts. Auditor of Public Accounts.